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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,350	03/26/2004	Carl L. Hansen	20174C-004960US	8250
20350 7:	590 06/06/2006		EXAMINER	
	AND TOWNSEND AN CADERO CENTER	KUNEMUND	ROBERT M	
EIGHTH FLOOR		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SAN FRANCIS	ISCO, CA 94111-3834		1722	
			DATE MAIL ED: 06/06/2004	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/810,350	HANSEN ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Robert M. Kunemund	1722					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.						
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar	☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims							
4) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-33</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) <u>1-33</u> is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce	epted or b) objected to by the E	Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action of form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s)	_						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da						
Notice of Draisperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)					

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 22 to 33 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 6 to 18 of copending Application No. 11/135,933. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sole difference between the instant claiums and the prior art is the use of values to control flow. However, it would have been well within the ordinary skill of the art to use values in the instant claims in order to further increase the control over the flow of the solvents and increase the control over the crystallization.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 22 to 33 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 49 to 64 of copending Application No. 11/133,805. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sole difference between the instant claiums and the prior art is the use of values to control flow. However, it would have been well within the ordinary skill of the art to use values in the instant claims in order to further increase the control over the flow of the solvents and increase the control over the crystallization.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 to 33 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 26 of copending Application No. 10/837,025. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sole difference between the instant claims and the prior art is the use of values to control flow. However, it would have been well within the ordinary skill of the art to use values in the instant claims in order to further increase the control over the flow of the solvents and increase the control over the crystallization.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 to 33 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 51 of

copending Application No. 10/657,847. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sole difference between the instant claims and the prior art is the identification of materials. However, it would have been well within the ordinary skill of the art to have a means and method to identify materials, like crystals in the instant claims in order to aid in knowledge of the nature of the process.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 to 33 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 to 52 of copending Application No. 10/117,978. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sole difference between the instant claims and the prior art is the iinterface. However, it would have been well within the ordinary skill of the art to have a means and method to create an interface in the instant claims in order to assist in the control over the crystallization.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert M. Kunemund whose telephone number is 571-272-1464. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on 571-272-1312. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Robert M Kunemund Primary Examiner Art Unit 1722

RMK